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Approved By:

Chris Rittgers, Agricultural Counselor

Prepared By:

Roger Farrell, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:

Uncertain seasonal conditions for Australia are expected to slow cattle herd rebuilding. In 2018, cattle slaughter is forecast at 7.6 million head, with beef production at 2.15 million MT due to rising carcass weights. Beef exports are forecast to increase to 1.5 million MT in 2018 for this reason. Pig slaughter is forecast to increase to 5.15 million in 2018, with pig meat production to reach 400,000 MT. Exports are forecast to remain at 40,000 MT in 2018, with imports also stable at 230,000 MT. Biosecurity provisions prevent US imports of fresh, chilled and bone-in pork.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Uncertain seasonal conditions for Australia over 2017 and 2018 are expected to significantly affect the pace of cattle herd rebuilding and overall beef and veal production and exports. Post forecasts that the Australian beef cattle herd will reach 27 million head in 2018, up just 1.9 percent from an estimated 26.6 million in the previous year. The pace of herd re-building is expected to be slowed by less favorable seasonal conditions and poor pasture growth. However, if normal seasonal conditions occur for the next 3 months through November, average pasture growth is possible for some areas of eastern Australia.

In 2017, Australian cattle slaughter is expected to decline from historic highs in previous years to 7.6 million head, just above the official forecast. Slaughter is forecast to be at the same level in 2018 due to continuing average seasonal conditions. Beef and veal production is estimated at 2.15 million MT carcass weight (cwt) in 2017, above the official estimate due to the continued increase in average carcass weights. Average carcass weights are increasing because of longer feeding times and a higher percentage of steers relative to females being processed.

Beef and veal production in 2018 is forecast to remain at this level, assuming average seasonal conditions. For 2017, beef exports will be maintained at 1.5 million MT, slightly above the current forecast due to an increase in average carcass weights. In 2018, beef exports are forecast to be maintained at 1.5 million MT for the same reason. Live cattle exports in 2017 are estimated at 0.9 million head, and are forecast to remain at that level in 2018.

Hog numbers are expected to increase slightly from 2.3 million head in 2017 to reach 2.34 million head in 2018. The total number of breeding sows is forecast to expand from 275,000 in 2017 to 280,000 in 2018. Pig slaughter is estimated at 5.1 million head in 2017, slightly below the current estimate. Then slaughter is forecast to rebound to 5.15 million in 2018. For 2017, pig meat production is expected to increase to 395,000 MT, 2 percent above the previous year. In 2018, Post forecasts pig meat production to reach 400,000 MT.

Pork exports and imports in 2017 are expected to remain stable at 40,000 and 230,000 MT, respectively. No change in these trade levels is forecast in 2018. Ostensibly due to biosecurity reasons, Australia bans imports of fresh, chilled or bone-in pork products. With the objective of obtaining approval for imports of U.S fresh, chilled and bone-in pork, Post has requested a review of these specific non-tariff import barriers. Over 70 percent of ham, bacon and other processed pork products consumed in Australia are made from imported frozen pork, which is heat-treated in government accredited facilities and used to make ham and bacon products.

Commodities:

Animal Numbers, Cattle

Animal Numbers, Swine

Meat, Beef and Veal

Meat, Swine

SEASONAL OUTLOOK

In Australia, cattle are predominantly grass-fed and the availability of pasture is critical to carrying capacity. Over the three years to mid-2016, drought conditions affected around one third of beef cattle farms across Australia. This contributed to high cattle turn-off (slaughter and live cattle exports) as farmers faced feed shortages and export markets offered high prices. The drought abated in late 2016 with the arrival of good rainfall, but less favorable conditions returned in mid-2017.

Rainfall in June and July 2017 was well below average across most of NSW and Queensland, which are the major states for livestock production. Some areas of eastern and central NSW and western Queensland recorded the driest July for 20 years or the driest on record. The Bureau of Meteorology's outlook for the 3 months to November (Chart 1) indicates rainfall is likely to be below average for southwest Australia, but for most of NSW and Queensland the chances are for average seasonal conditions.

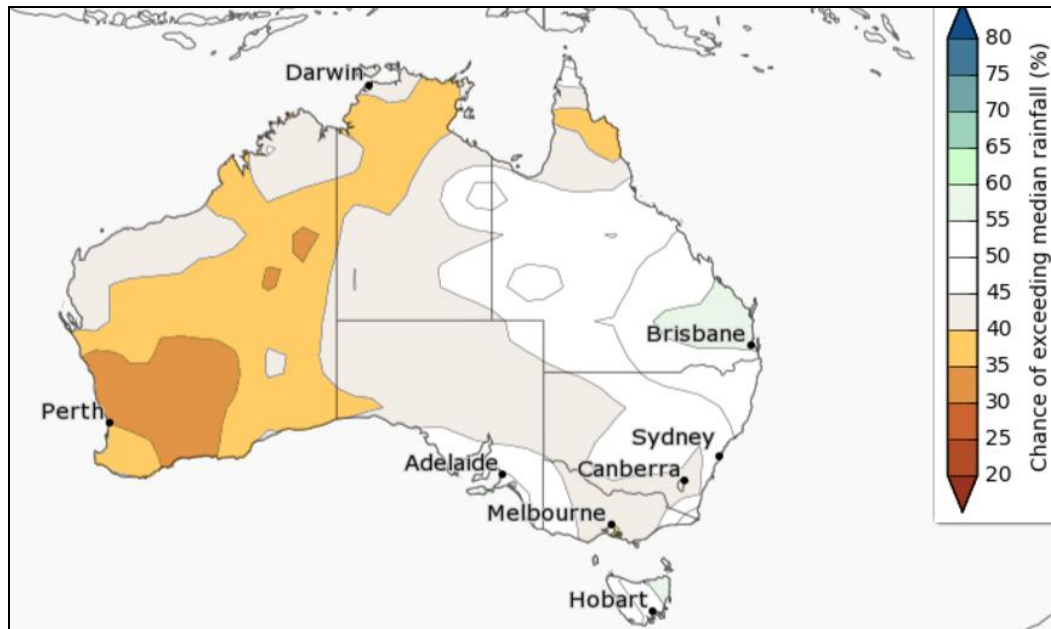
The Bureau of Meteorology's temperature outlook for the 3 months to November (Chart 2) forecasts that daytime temperatures are likely to be warmer than average for northern and southeastern Australia. Both of Australia's major climate drivers at this time of year, the El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), are forecast to remain neutral for the rest of 2017.

As a result of low rainfall and higher temperatures in eastern Australia from June 2017, topsoil moisture declined across much of NSW and Queensland. Consequently, pasture growth was limited across these states due to a lack of topsoil moisture, heavy frosts, and grazing pressure. However, if normal seasonal conditions occur for the 3 months to November, average pasture growth is possible for some areas of eastern Australia. Forecasts for pasture growth across the states of NSW and Queensland (Chart 3) and for Australia overall (Chart 4) are given below.

This emerging seasonal weather pattern in eastern Australia will be a major driver of livestock slaughter and livestock prices over the coming months. The drier conditions from mid-2017 have already seen an increase in cattle slaughter, which could continue over the year. Notably, prices for young cattle have fallen to the level of the previous year, due to dry weather and poor export market prices. The Eastern Young Cattle Index (EYCI) peaked at A\$7.20/kg in September 2016 due to strong restocker demand, but fell to A\$5.50 in August 2017, and is expected to continue falling over 2017.

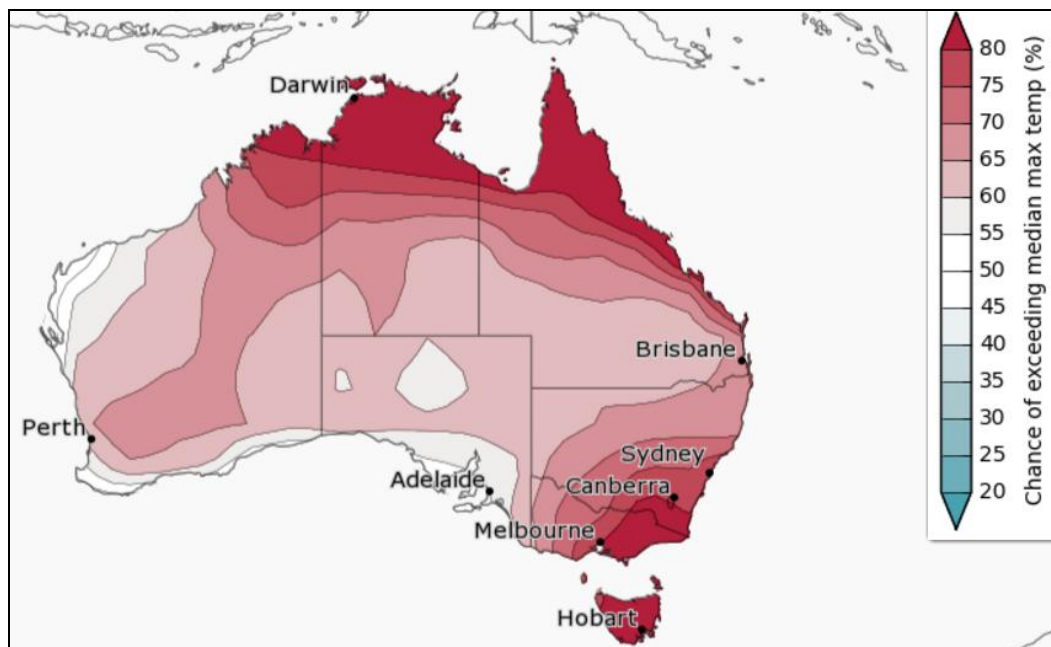
A major factor in declining cattle prices is the poor outlook for rainfall, slow pasture growth, as well as declining demand in a number of markets. This trend suggests a pause in restocking activity and herd rebuilding until the outlook for pasture growth becomes clearer.

Chart 1: Chance of exceeding median rainfall for the three months to November 2017



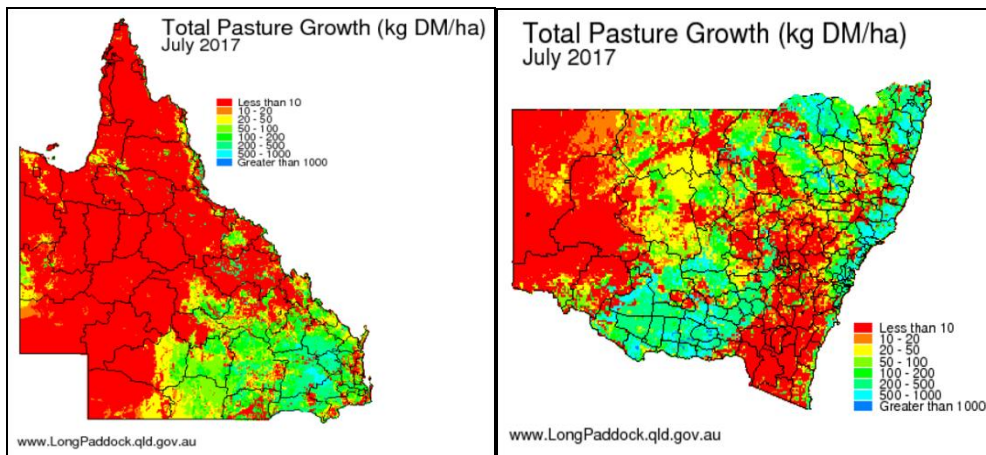
Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Chart 2: Temperature outlook for the three months to October



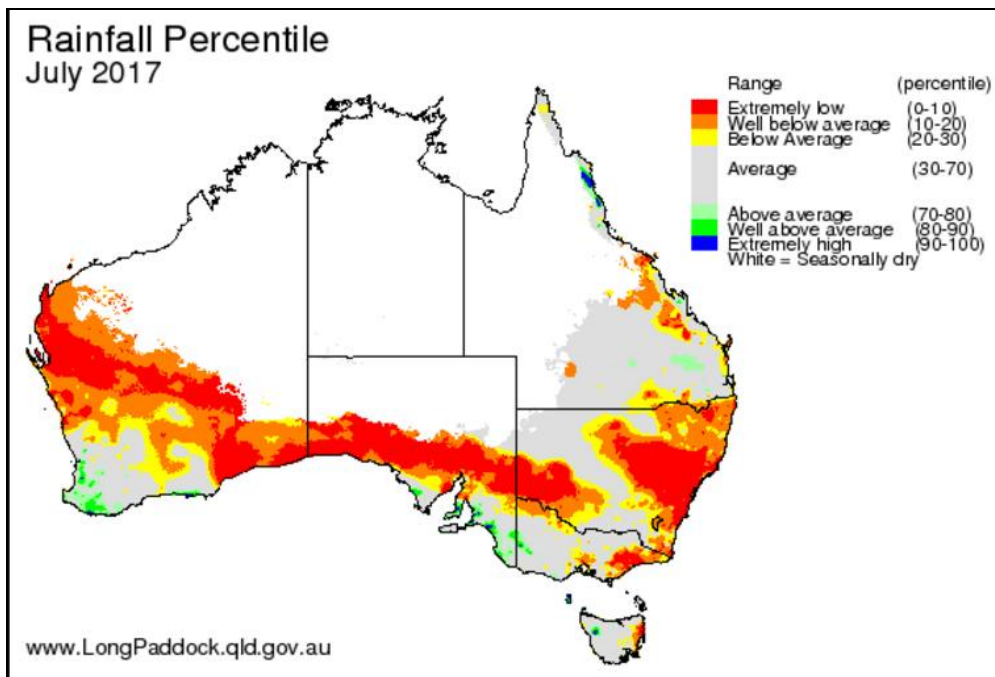
Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Chart 3: Pasture growth in NSW and Queensland, July 2017



Source: Queensland and NSW State Governments (Long Paddock website).

Chart 4: Pasture growth in NSW and Queensland, July 2017



Source: Queensland and NSW State Governments (Long Paddock website).

CATTLE

Cattle Numbers

Cattle numbers are forecast to reach 27 million head in 2018, up 1.9 percent from an estimated 26.6 million in the previous year, close to the official estimate for 2017. The pace of herd re-building is expected to be slowed by less favorable seasonal conditions and poor pasture growth, especially in New South Wales (NSW) and Queensland. Over the year to mid-2017, the number of cattle on feed increased 7 percent or over 72,000 head to a record 1.1 million head. The trend towards greater numbers of cattle on feed has been supported by comparatively low grain prices and adverse seasonal conditions in eastern Australia, especially in western Queensland. High cattle prices have limited restocking and encouraged longer retention of cattle in feedlots.

Rebuilding the cattle herd occurred in early 2017 due to lower cow slaughter and the impact of better seasonal conditions on improved survival rates for calves. Notably, female cattle slaughter rates reached a 15-year low in the first 4 months of 2017. However, very poor rainfall beginning in June 2017 has reversed the outlook on cattle numbers. Slaughter rates are now expected to rise somewhat over the year due to an expected decline in pasture growth rates due to forecast low rainfall and higher average temperatures across Australia. In addition, the longer duration of cattle on feed and reduced female slaughter rates have led to increasing carcass weights.

Reflecting this outlook, cattle prices declined during 2017 from very high levels, with the EYCI down from A\$6.10 per kilogram in late 2016 to around A\$5.50 in August 2017. This decline also reflects lower world prices, a decline in demand for Australian beef in the United States, greater competition in Asian markets from US beef, and lower live cattle exports to Indonesia and Vietnam.

Feedlots

Cattle generally are on feed in feedlots 50 to 120 days, and in 2017 there were over 1 million cattle being finished at any one time. Around 10 percent of cattle slaughtered were finished in feedlots. The increasing number of cattle in feedlots has occurred because of the need to cope with insufficient pasture during dry seasons, especially in western Queensland, as well as rising export demand for grain-fed cattle. Notably, animal feeding is the largest domestic end-use for Australian grains (see Table 1 below).

Table 1: Feed use by industry sector and state, 2016, 000' MT per year

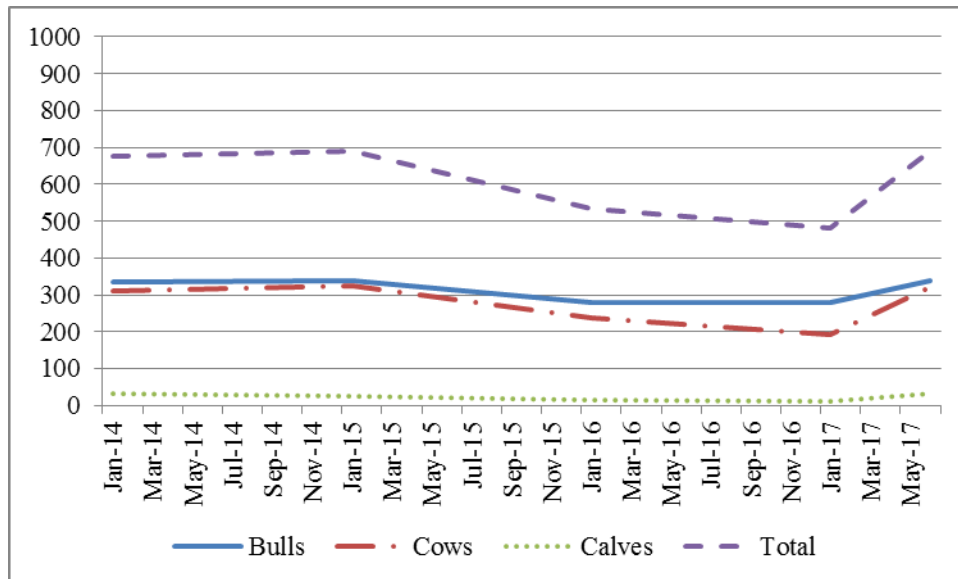
User industry	NSW	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Dairy	448	1,877	192	153	146	243	3,059
Beef	1,112	259	1,907	100	123	41	3,543
All industries	3,313	3,697	3,517	1,276	896	446	13,045

Source: Lot Feeders Association (2017).

Cattle Slaughter

In 2017, Australian cattle slaughter is expected to decline from historic highs in previous years to 7.6 million head, slightly above the official forecast (Chart 5). Slaughter is forecast to be at the same level in 2018 due to continuing poor to average seasonal conditions. Cow slaughter is expected to slow in 2017 to 3.13 million head, the same as the official estimate (41.3 percent of total slaughter) as female stock is retained. For 2018, female slaughter is forecast at 3.2 million, assuming average seasonal conditions.

Chart 5: Australian cattle slaughter, January 2014 to June 2017 ('000 head)



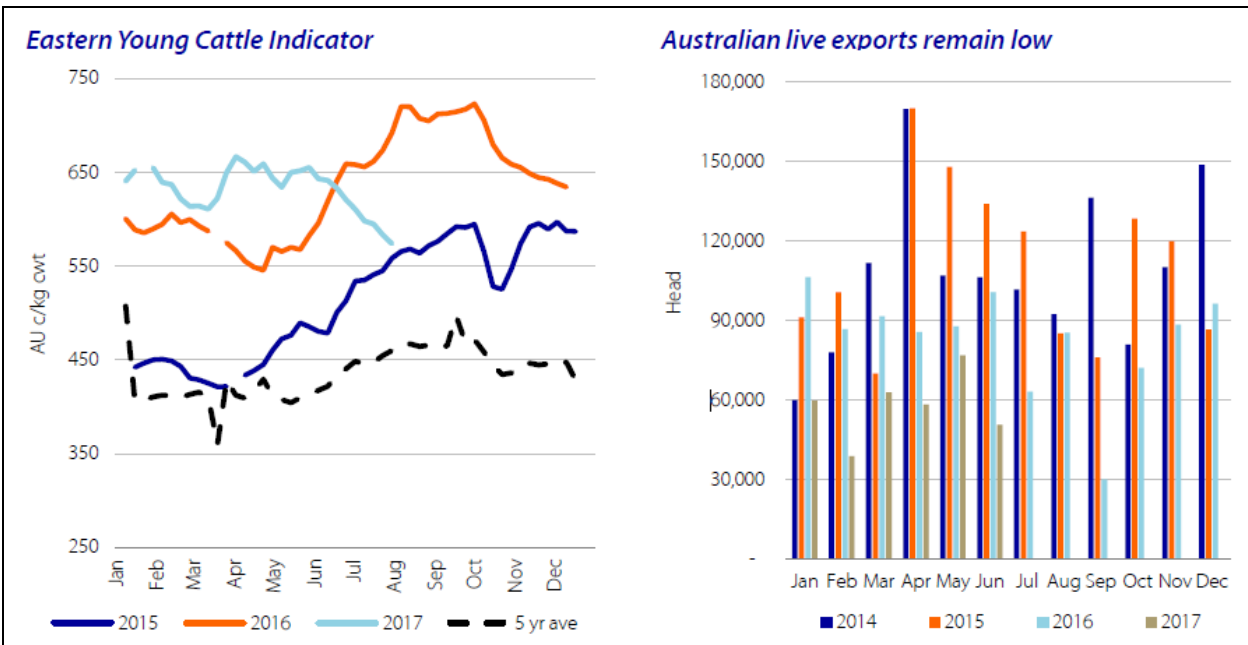
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August, 2017).

In 2017, more adverse seasonal conditions are expected to contribute to higher than expected calf slaughter, estimated to increase to 0.6 million, up from the official estimate of 0.55 million. Post has forecast calf slaughter to be maintained at this level in 2018, assuming average seasonal conditions. Other slaughter is expected to be the major category in 2017 at 3.85 million head, matching the official estimate. Other slaughter is forecast to decline slightly to 3.8 million in 2018, assuming average seasonal conditions.

Beef and Veal Production

Beef and veal production is estimated at 2.15 million MT carcass weight (cwt) in 2017, slightly above the current estimate. Production is up due to continued increase in average carcass weights, which in turn is being driven by the increased number of cattle in feedlots for a longer period, and the decline in female cattle being processed. Beef and veal production in 2018 is forecast to remain at this level, assuming average seasonal conditions.

Charts 6-7: The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) and Live cattle exports



Note: The Eastern Young Cattle Indicator (EYCI) is the general benchmark of Australian cattle prices. The indicator is a seven-day rolling average produced daily by MLA's National Livestock Reporting Service (NLRS). The EYCI includes vealer and yearling heifers and steers, grade score C2 or C3, 200kg+ liveweight from saleyards in NSW, QLD and VIC. The results include cattle purchased for slaughter, restocking or lotfeeding and are expressed in cents per kilogram carcass (dressed) weight (c/kg cwt).

Source: Meat and Livestock Australia, August 2017.

Consumption

In 2017, beef consumption is expected to decline slightly due to supply shortages and higher retail prices. Meanwhile, domestic per capita consumption of alternative meats such as chicken and pork continues to increase. The ratio of retail beef prices to chicken in 2017 was among the highest on record and this margin is expected to be maintained in 2018.

Trade

For 2017, supported by increasing average carcass weights, beef exports are forecast to remain at 1.5 million MT, and then stay at that level in 2018. In recent years, Australian exports have primarily been to United States, Japan and Korea. Exports by country are shown in Tables 2-3.

Table 2: Australian beef exports by country, 2009-2016 ('000 MT)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
United States	253	186	170	227	212	396	419	241
Japan	366	366	352	313	294	289	283	265
South Korea	129	141	162	142	155	157	182	196
China	7	10	14	35	153	128	151	98
Indonesia	53	50	43	27	40	58	40	65
Other	167	224	266	261	284	294	249	192
World	975	977	1,007	1,005	1,138	1,322	1,324	1,057

Source: Global Trade Atlas (shipping weight).

Table 3: Australian live cattle exports by country, 2009-2016 ('000)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indonesia	773	521	414	279	452	728	618	616
Vietnam	0	1	1	3	67	185	359	197
China	33	57	54	56	67	118	89	93
Israel	37	43	54	50	98	78	79	72
Malaysia	14	17	12	33	48	53	55	37
Russia	2	13	31	39	35	48	42	27
Other	95	223	129	160	84	87	94	112
World	954	875	695	620	851	1,297	1,336	1,154

Source: Global Trade Atlas (shipping weight).

In recent years, Australia has been the largest beef exporter to the United States, which was the second largest beef export market for Australian producers in 2016. Around 70 percent of Australian beef exports to the US market have been manufacturing beef, which is used in ground beef products or for further processing. However increased cow slaughter in the United States has increased domestic supplies of this type of beef and also lowered average prices. Post expects that Australian beef exports to the United States in 2017 will decline to 0.2 million MT (shipped weight), or 40 percent below the previous year due to lower beef production in Australia and lower US demand for imported manufacturing beef. In 2018, Australian beef exports to the United States are forecast to remain at around the same level.

Australia is a major supplier to Japan, with over a 50 percent share in recent years. However, this declined in 2017 with increased competition from US exports. Japan has accounted for around 20 percent of Australian beef exports in recent years and is the major market for grain-fed beef. For 2017, Post expects Australian exporters to face more competition from US exporters, although tariffs on exports of fresh beef from Australia to Japan have fallen from 38.5 percent to 30.5 percent under the bilateral FTA. The volume of grain-fed beef exports was 250,000 MT for the year to mid-2017, with half of that going to Japan, and South Korea and China accounting for around 10 percent. Australian beef and veal exports to Japan in 2017 are expected to increase to around 270,000 MT (shipped weight), as a result of higher frozen beef exports. An expected continued increase in Japanese beef consumption is forecast to boost Australia's beef exports to Japan to around 280,000 MT in 2018.

Australia's beef exports to Korea are expected to decline by around 5 percent in 2017 to 180,000 MT due to strong US competition in the chilled beef market. In 2018, Australia's beef exports to Korea are forecast to be maintained at this level with strong competition from the United States. In 2017, exports to China have declined by around 20 percent as a result of increased competition from Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina. In 2018, beef exports to China are forecast to be around 105,000 MT. The strength of the Australian dollar is likely to be a key factor in constraining Australian competitiveness in these markets.

On 24 March, 2017, Australia and China signed an agreement on Inspection and Quarantine Cooperation, which is expected to provide Australian exporters with greater market access. The agreement should increase the number of eligible establishments permitted to export chilled and frozen red meat to China. In the last 5 years, China accounted for around 10 percent of Australia's beef exports in volume terms. Most is frozen, but the share of chilled beef relative to frozen beef exported to China has been increasing.

Live Cattle Exports

Live cattle exports in 2017 are estimated at 0.9 million head. For 2018, Post forecasts that live cattle exports will be maintained at this level. During 2017, live cattle exports have been affected by a number of domestic constraints, such as high domestic cattle prices and policy changes in major export markets, including Indonesia. Overall, live cattle exports fell by almost 40 percent over the calendar year to July 2017 to 385,000 head. In addition, exports have been affected by the high Australian dollar and increased saleyard prices for cattle.

For the year to mid-2017, live cattle exports to Indonesia fell by a third to around 240,000 head, partly because of competition from imports of Indian Buffalo Meat (IBM) which exceeded 50,000 MT for the calendar year-to-July. For the same period, live cattle exports to Vietnam fell by over 20 percent to 106,000 head. Indonesia has always been the major market because of its proximity and that country's preference for lower weight feeder cattle.

Table 4: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics (Cattle Numbers)

Animal Numbers, Cattle	2016		2017		2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Australia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Cattle	27,413	27,413	26,142	26,142	0	26,550
Beginning Stocks						
Dairy Cows	1,700	1,700	1,690	1,690	0	1,690
Beginning Stocks						
Beef Cows	11,155	11,155	11,750	11,750	0	11,700
Beginning Stocks						
Production	7,771	7,771	8,935	8,935	0	9,000
(Calf Crop)						
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	35,184	35,184	35,077	35,077	0	35,550
Total Exports	1,154	1,154	900	900	0	900
Cow Slaughter	3,428	3,428	3,125	3,125	0	3,150
Calf Slaughter	542	542	550	600	0	600
Other Slaughter	3,859	3,859	3,850	3,850	0	3,800
Total Slaughter	7,829	7,829	7,525	7,575	0	7,550
Loss	59	59	52	52	0	50
Ending Inventories	26,142	26,142	26,600	26,550	0	27,050
Total Distribution	35,184	35,184	35,077	35,077	0	35,550
(1000 HEAD)						

Note: Not official USDA data.

Table 5: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics (Meat production)

Meat, Beef and Veal	2016		2017		2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Australia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	7,829	7,829	7,525	7,575	0	7,550
Beginning Stocks	26	26	0	0	0	0
Production	2,125	2,125	2,065	2,150	0	2,150
Total Imports	13	13	13	13	0	10
Total Supply	2,164	2,164	2,078	2,163	0	2,160
Total Exports	1,480	1,480	1,400	1,500	0	1,500
Human Domestic Consumption	684	684	678	663	0	660
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Domestic Consumption	684	684	678	663	0	660
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	2,164	2,164	2,078	2,163	0	2,160
(1000 HEAD), (1000 MT CWE)						

Note: Not official USDA data.

SWINE AND PORK

Production

Hog numbers are forecast to increase slightly from 2.3 million head in 2017 to reach 2.34 million head in 2018. The total number of breeding sows is forecast to expand from 275,000 in 2017 to 280,000 in 2018. Numbers are increasing in NSW, but falling slightly in Queensland and South Australia. These trends are linked to less favorable seasonal conditions in Queensland, especially in its western regions, where rainfall has been below average for a number of years.

Post expects pig slaughter to be 5.1 million head, slightly below the official estimate for 2017, and to increase to 5.15 million in 2018. For 2017, pork production is expected to increase to 395,000 MT or 2 percent above the previous year. In 2018, Post forecasts pork production to reach 400,000 MT. Increasing consumption of pork in Australia has been driven by a surge in beef prices due to the lower cattle herd size, as well as an expansion in pig numbers in response to this trend. Herd expansion has also been encouraged by lower grain prices after the record winter crop in 2016/17.

Wholesale pork prices have declined since late 2016 in response to higher production. In August 2017, prices were 25 percent below August last year. Increasing grain prices has affected the industry, which is very grain-intensive, while competition from imports has reportedly increased.

Currently, the pork processing sector consists of 45 abattoirs, of which the largest seven account for over 80 percent slaughter. Larger pig farms in Australia have expanded in response to higher beef prices and the resulting consumer preference for pork. At the same time, smaller pig producers have been leaving the industry. The three major pork processing companies account for well over 50 percent of Australia's production and exports.

Production statistics for the industry are reliable because of the use of an electronic 'Pig Pass' for pig production and sales. The coverage rate for the pass is increasing and in mid-2017 the Australian government passed legislation to make registration under the Pig Pass mandatory for producers.

Table 6: Feed use by industry sector and state, 2016, 000' MT per year

User industry	NSW	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Pigs	253	328	361	308	196	8	1,456
All industries	3,313	3,697	3,517	1,276	896	446	13,045

Source: Lot Feeders Association (2017).

The competitiveness of the pork industry is affected by feed grain costs, which have been significantly lower than in recent years. The feed used is mainly wheat, barley and sorghum, which account for 60 percent of the cost of production. The improvement in seasonal conditions across Australia from 2016, except for Queensland, increased profitability for many firms within the industry. However, more recently higher grain prices and increased pork supplies on the domestic market are likely to have reduced profitability for many producers.

Table 7: Overview of the Australian pig and pigmeat industry by state, 2016 and 2017 (a)

	Slaughter (000' head)	Pig Meat Production (MT)	Average Weight (kilograms)
NSW	869	65,306	75.1
Victoria	1,164	89,972	77.3
Queensland	1,069	86,038	80.5
South Australia	1,320	101,462	76.9
Western Australia	704	52,146	74.1

Note: (a) Year to June 2017

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017

Overall, there are around 1,500 pork farmers in Australia, who are primarily focused on the fresh pork market. This segment faces less competition from imports than frozen meat because of biosecurity barriers on the importation of fresh pork from the United States and other countries. Larger pig farms tend to be vertically integrated, also contracting out pig production in order to specialize in processing activities. The impact of this change is likely to increase the efficiency of the industry, especially as pig farms become larger in scale. In late 2014, JBS acquired the largest domestic producer of ham, bacon and other processed pork products for US\$1.25 billion.

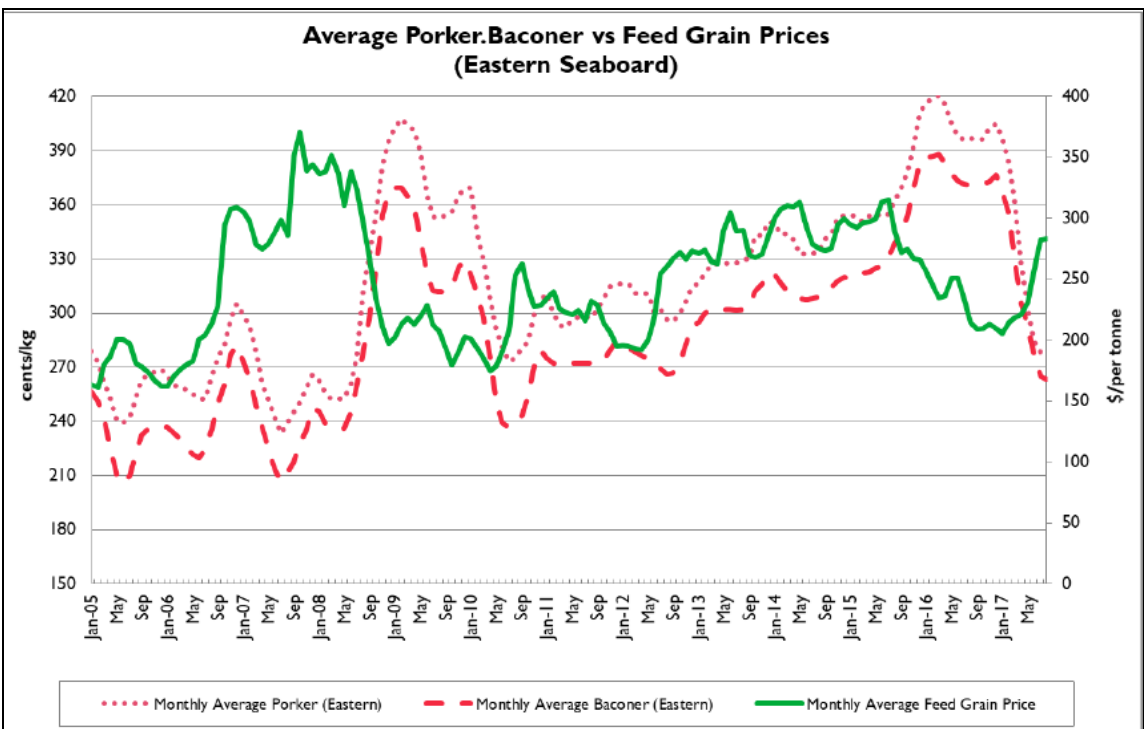
Table 8: Australian pig slaughter and pig meat production, 2016 and 2017 (a)

	Total slaughter, Australia (000 head)	Total pig meat production (000 MT)	Average slaughter weight (kilograms)
2016	5,000	378	75.5
2017	5,160	397	77.0

Note: (a) Year to June 2017

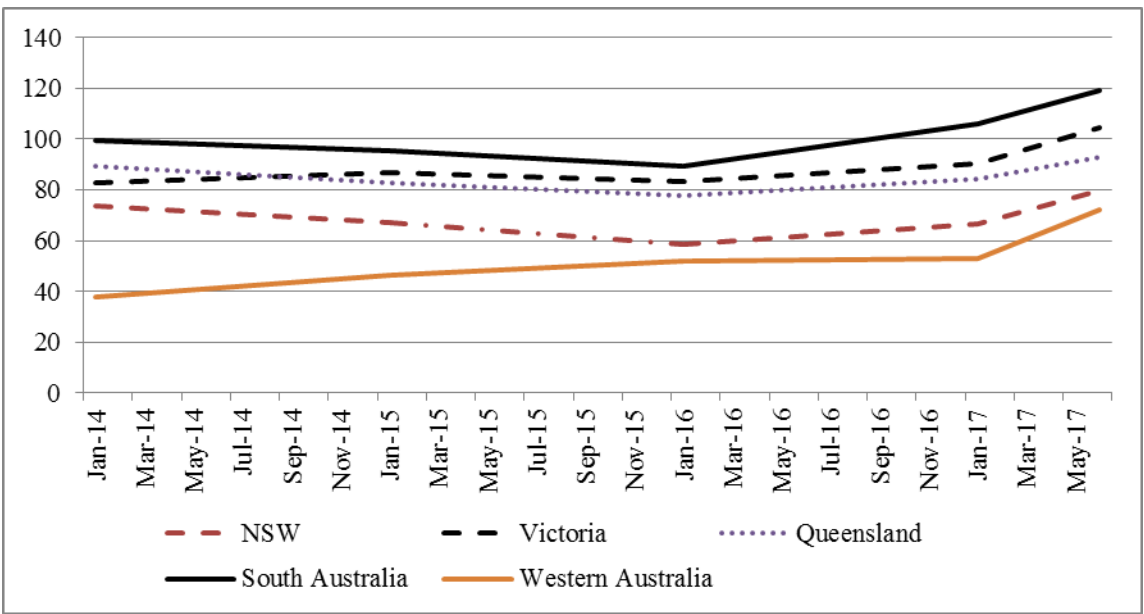
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017

Chart 8: Average Australian pig and feed grain prices, January 2005 to June 2017



Source: Australian Pork Limited.

Chart 9: Pigs slaughtered by major state, Australia, January 2014 to June 2017 ('000 head)



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (August 2017).

Consumption

Pork consumption has increased in recent years, in response to falling red meat production and rising prices. Australians consume around 25 kilograms of pork per person annually, made up of ten kilograms of fresh pork and 15 kilograms of processed ham products such as bacon and small goods, which are typically frozen. Pork products account for around ten percent of total fresh meat retail consumption. Fresh pork sold in Australia is domestically produced, while around two thirds of processed pork products (ham, bacon and small goods products) are made from frozen boneless pork imported from Denmark, Canada and the United States.

Consumption of pork has benefitted from higher beef prices in recent years, while pork prices have been relatively stable. This trend has supported increased production increased as consumer preferences have moved away from more expensive beef cuts. In 2015, pork took over from beef as the second most consumed meat protein, after poultry. The domestic pork industry has heavily promoted pork consumption through marketing campaigns such as ‘bacon week’ and the ‘get some pork on your fork’. Consumption of the meat generally peaks during Christmas, but is stable over the rest of the year.

Trade

Pork exports are expected to be stable in 2017 at 40,000 MT. Australia exports pork to a range of countries, including Singapore, Hong Kong and New Zealand. Around half of these exports are made on an intra-company basis; from subsidiary to parent company. The largest Australian pig farm exports around one third of its production, mainly to Singapore, Hong Kong and New Zealand. Pork imports into Australia in 2017 are forecast to be stable at 240,000 MT, the same as the official forecast. Although Australia and China have negotiated a free trade agreement (China-Australia Free Trade Agreement or ChAFTA), there is no import protocol currently in place to allow reciprocal trade.

Australia does not allow imports of fresh, chilled or bone-in pork products due to biosecurity reasons. However, Post has sought a review of these biosecurity barriers, with the objective of obtaining access for U.S. fresh, chilled and bone-in pork products. Over 70 percent of ham, bacon and other processed pork products consumed in Australia are made from imported frozen pork, which is heat-treated in government accredited facilities and used to make ham and bacon products.

Table 9: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics (Swine numbers)

Animal Numbers, Swine	2016		2017		2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2016		Jan 2017	
Australia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Total Beginning Stocks	2,272	2,272	0	2,292	0	2,342
Sow Beginning Stocks	270	270	0	275	0	280
Production (Pig Crop)	5,028	5,100	0	5,150	0	5,200
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	7,300	7,372	0	7,442	0	7,542
Total Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Slaughter	5,040	5,080	5,165	5,100	0	5,150
Total Slaughter	5,040	5,080	5,165	5,100	0	5,150
Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ending Inventories	2,260	2,292	0	2,342	0	2,392
Total Distribution	7,300	7,372	0	7,442	0	7,542
(1000 HEAD)						

Note: Not official USDA data.

Table 10: Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics (Pig meat production)

Meat, Swine	2016		2017		2018	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2017		Jan 2018	
Australia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Slaughter (Reference)	5,080	5,080	5,165	5,100	0	5,150
Beginning Stocks	21	21	22	22	0	17
Production	386	386	395	395	0	400
Total Imports	210	210	230	230	0	230
Total Supply	617	617	647	647	0	647
Total Exports	38	38	40	40	0	40
Human Domestic Consumption	557	557	590	590	0	600
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Domestic Consumption	557	557	590	590	0	600
Ending Stocks	22	22	17	17	0	7
Total Distribution	617	617	647	647	0	647
(1000 HEAD) ,(1000 MT CWE)						

Note: Not official USDA data.